

## The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1904, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 601 Fourteenth Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania Avenue.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 13 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905.

### Public Attitude to Railroads.

Calmer counsels will prevail before the railroad question is settled, but in the meantime, the public is getting rapidly educated on the problems of transportation as seen by the railroad managers, and the result of this wider understanding will be of real value in reaching a final adjustment. Perhaps we may yet have some trustworthy and capable commission to investigate freight rates for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are too light. It would be embarrassing if we should make all possible preparation and create all conceivable machinery for lowering freight rates, only to find that they were already as low as they could be put without producing serious and irretrievable damage to our natural prosperity. As a side light on this question attention might be called to the fact that competent foreign experts attribute American prosperity in a large measure to the greatly lessened cost of freight transportation in America as compared with Europe. But where bitter animosities or popular prejudices have once been aroused logic and facts are not of much avail. Time and change of attitude are necessary to bring about a better understanding.

The genesis of the present condition of public exasperation is well given in the North American Review, and upon impartial and fuller examination the sins of the railroads appear to have been due rather to the workings of economic laws than to the inherent selfishness of the traffic departments.

The North American describes the great railroad boom that lasted almost continuously from 1866 to 1889 as a result of which America found itself, with more roads than traffic. Naturally, once in view of the proclivities of human nature, we might say inevitably the managers adopted for their guiding principle that detested maxim, which declares that a rate shall be "all the traffic will bear." Rate-making in those days was controlled by the law of club and fang. The railroads took what they could get; the shipper paid only what he could not escape. In the fierce struggle for enough interest charges to stave off foreclosure, the railroads took no thought for the future development of business by building up communities through low rates. They had no time for such altruism. Their business was to earn enough to meet the coupons and operating charges and they took what they could remorselessly, being themselves pursued by equally hungry and relentless creditors and stockholders.

That course of action, engendered the hatred that found expression in all sorts of hostile and repressive legislation. To-day, the laws remain, the country has grown so enormously that the traffic at reduced and continually lessening rates, is now sufficient to pay not only the charges for interest, but also satisfactory dividends. In other words, we need and can profitably use all our railroads to-day.

From the standpoint of competition, the situation has much improved. In place of a multitude of struggling little roads engaged in the cannibalistic warfare of unrestricted competition, we have a few powerful, wealthy organized and not unreasonably profitable corporations, which by reason of their extended territory and diversified interests are able to develop new traffic and build up new industries in a way that would have been utterly impossible for the smaller constituent roads.

The sense of public duty and public responsibility has also grown. It is now no longer possible for any railroad magnate to rear back in the pride of private ownership and give the everlasting outrageous reply of William H. Vanderbilt to a request for better service, for the public rethier can nor will be d-d to-day. The chief objection to the present misdeeds of railroads is the giving of rebates, and this is being rapidly and successfully remedied. To be sure, the Standard Oil trust owes its pre-eminence primarily to corrupt bargains and illegal contracts with venal or weak railroads. That state of affairs can hardly be repeated under our present laws, and the requirements of the situation are rather to curb discrimination than to prevent overcharging (which is undoubtedly being done); the danger is in seeking to hasten by unnecessary, if not palpably inefficient legislation, a better understanding between the railroads and the shippers. This mutual knowledge of each others' needs and limitations is being brought about by natural causes and there is no just reason to apprehend a radical attack on railroad properties under the proposed law. The work to be

done is in delaying fair legislation until an exasperated people begin persecution of confiscation, and the senatorial advisers and attorneys will be wise if they read the signs of the times aright.

### Roosevelt's Manly Doctrine.

Whatever in the way of criticism may be said of President Roosevelt as an executive officer, he is beyond question one of the finest preachers who ever presided over the affairs of this nation. Personally he is a manly man, and whenever he speaks in public he speaks of manliness. He may be an Imperialist, but he believes in individual manhood, and that the strength of the nation is in its individual men.

"We cannot keep too clearly before our minds," said he, in his latest address in New York, "the fact that for the success of our civilization what is needed is not so much brilliant ability, nor so much unusual genius, as the possession by the average man of the plain, homely, work-a-day virtues that make that man a good father, a good husband and good friend and neighbor—a decent man with whom to deal in all relations of life."

"We need good laws; we need honest administration, and we cannot afford to be content with less; but more than that, we need that the average man shall have in him the root of righteous and day virtues that make that man a good father, a good husband and good friend and neighbor—a decent man with whom to deal in all relations of life."

That is not new doctrine; it is as old as the Sermon on the Mount; but it is as true and as good and as essential to the nobility of a nation as it was in the days of the Son of Man. It is the doctrine of being something rather than doing something. It is the doctrine of character rather than action. A man is to be judged by what he is rather than by what he does, for if he be right he will do right, and if he be wrong he will do wrong. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is, and so he acts."

And, again, we may have a strong government; we may have a great army, a powerful navy and a rich treasury; but unless the people be men of strong character we cannot be a strong nation. It is fortunate for the country that we have in the President a man who never loses occasion to preach and emphasize these simple, but profoundly important, truths.

### Mayor McCarthy's Veto.

From the information that has so far been vouchsafed to the public, the Board of Aldermen will not add to their prestige or in any way detract from the reputation of Mayor McCarthy by his recent action in overriding his veto of the Zimmermann ordinance. The Mayor, with convincing force, to the mind of the layman, assigns a number of reasons for refusing to concur in the ordinance as offered. He points out that no provision is made for any examination of the pay rolls; that as the pay is fixed by ordinance, the pay rolls should be checked and audited with equal formality; that it is neither business-like nor wise to allow a small minority of a committee to perform so important a function as the disbursement of the money involved in the city pay roll. The Mayor also points out that in every case of municipal corruption the most ready and useful method has been in padded pay rolls, and that for Richmond the pay rolls constitute one-quarter of the entire budget. In conclusion the Mayor says:

"At the risk of being tedious and of treating this subject at 'long range,' I must also express my disapproval of any departure from the established principle of majority rule. If the head of each department should be made directly responsible for the pay roll, with subsequent audit in the proper department, this might be admissible, but if the supervision of pay rolls is to continue in the committee, then that rule, the wisdom of which is established by universal custom in all civilized governments, should prevail, and only a majority of the committee should make any final decision of any question to be determined by committee action."

We submit that to the citizen who has not followed the debates in the Board of Aldermen, these arguments are inconceivable, and if Richmond does not have serious trouble in the future from this ordinance it will be in direct contradiction of the experience of other cities.

### The Educational Campaign.

The campaign for education which it is proposed to carry on during the month of May will be inaugurated in this city on March 24th by an address from President Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia. Dr. Alderman has not yet announced his subject, but the address will be in line with that which he delivered in Norfolk on December 6th, the subject of which was "The Education of All the People." The address in Norfolk was conceded to be one of the most instructive and delightful ever heard by a similar audience. Dr. Alderman has given his whole life to the cause of education. It is the one subject which is nearest to his heart, and when he speaks he speaks from the heart. His eloquence is the eloquence of sincerity and truth, and on an educational topic it is doubtful if he has his superior as an orator in the United States. Richmond will give him a cordial welcome on the occasion of his visit, and the people will hear him with gladness.

### Richmond and Atlanta.

A circular issued from Atlanta makes the following bank exhibit:

Capital, \$1,500,000; surplus and profits, \$2,918,214; total deposits, 1894, \$5,381,562.23; total deposits, 1904, \$17,132,132.72; increase in ten years, \$11,850,570.49.
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Atlanta is one of the liveliest and most prosperous cities in the South, and it will be interesting to our readers to make a comparison between the banks of that city and the banks of Richmond. In November, 1904, the banks of Richmond made the following exhibit:

Capital stock, \$5,971,754.75; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,018,696.63.
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In 1897 the total deposits in the banks

of Richmond amounted to \$8,863,067.45; in 1904, \$27,230,682.17.

In ten years, from 1894 to 1904, deposits in the Atlanta banks increased \$11,850,570.49; in seven years, from 1897 to 1904, deposits in the Richmond banks increased \$17,376,774.90.

These comparisons are made not for the purpose of belittling or disparaging Atlanta, for it is a fine city, but for the purpose of emphasizing the progress which the banks of Richmond have made. Richmond has now become one of the greatest financial centers of the South, with few exceptions, the greatest, and our banks are sound to the core. This is of enormous advantage to the growth of the city, for nothing is so essential to the welfare of commerce and industry as first-class banking facilities.

### Verdict of Juries.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I see from your paper you say: "We have good juries, etc., in our State." Please state in your valuable daily what you think of the verdict in the Eshburn case.

T. C. HASKINS.

It is our rule not to criticize the verdict of a jury. The men who sit in the box hear all the evidence and the argument, and they are sworn to return a true and just verdict. They are in a much better position to judge than those who simply read a report of the evidence in the newspapers.

Shall Cuthaw have a monument? Surely. He has given to Richmond in peace the same faithful and affectionate service that he gave to Virginia in war, and when he goes a suitable monument will be erected to his memory. But we hope that it will be many years before the shaft goes up.

Some newspapers are announcing in big headlines that Mr. Carnegie will testify in the Chadwick case, as if that was something to headline over. Of course, he will if the court wants his testimony. American courts know how to get a witness when they want him.

Apparently, Mr. Alexander and his fellow-directors regard Mr. Hyde as too Frenchy and frivolous for the presidency of a great life insurance corporation. Query: Were they invited to the \$100,000 ball?

There seems to be no truth in the rumor that the action of some of the dog-show exhibitors in putting their pets into pajamas was instigated by Anthony Comstock.

Have we got to be proud of the fact that tender-hearted Ohioans, in behalf of the condemned Mrs. Edwards, forwarded a petition, 75,000 names strong, and over two miles long?

The poor little King of Spain is not allowed to select his own sweetheart. There are lots of little kings over here in America who would not swap places with Alfonso.

And it turns out that the Constitution of the United States is the difference between the words "treaty" and "agreement." Wonderful is our Constitution.

General Nogi has taken to writing poetry. Better go back to fighting, old man. It will pay you better and bring you more honor in the long run.

Southern Democrats can't elect a President; that seems to be settled, but it begins to look as if they can capture one that the other fellows elected.

Somebody in London has given it out that there are no less than 2,011 clubs in England. Yes; but how many shillinglegs are there in Ireland?

President Roosevelt is willing to make speeches if the people desire, but he declines to tell anybody what he really thinks of the Senate.

Some of the Russian strikers have voted to go back to work. Poor fellows, that is the only kind of voting they are allowed to do.

Figuratively speaking, the White House is now several blocks further from the Senate end of the Capitol than it used to be.

Of course, the first of the cold weather was the death of the Delaware peach crop. It always happens about this season.

This weather knocks the old Virginia hen out of commission and to that extent plays right into the hands of the egg trust.

The button factories are doing good business in Virginia this political season.

You may do some close guessing, but you can't always swear to a man's politics by the button he wears.

Booker Washington continues to call at the White House now and then, but always between meals.

Mr. Hearst is still in Washington, but does not appear to be getting much nearer the White House.

The use of the words "little Hungary" in connection with "dinner" is merely a coincidence.

Seeing that steehoad would mean senators, Arizona says she doesn't care much anyway.

Snow and coal have combined to make this the winter of the shovel trust's delight.

### FRETFUL WOMEN

Should know that if their various organs were strong and healthy they would not be in that state of mind. Happiness depends entirely on good health, and to recover this priceless possession Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed. Its 50 years' record proves its worth in cases of Monthly Irregularities, Sick Headache, Sleeplessness, Unstrung Nerves, Backache, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. We urge all sickly women to try.

### HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS

### "A Most Wonderful Being."

Will some correspondent kindly send us a puzzle in rhyme composed by a citizen of Randolph county, N. C., and entitled "A Most Wonderful Being"?

### Who Said Chicken?

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will you please tell me in your next week's Query Column what I can expect to receive for some natural legs. If you can, give me the name and address of the firm, and oblige.

W. D. TUCKER, South Boston, Va.

### Express Charges.

Several correspondents desire to know the Virginia law regulating express charges. The law provides that the rate for a package weighing five pounds and under shall be 35 cents; for more than five and less than fifty pounds, 50 cents; over fifty pounds the legal rate is 50 per cent. in excess of freight rates on the same class.

### Where Is R. T. Creekmore?

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Please answer through your Query Column what has become of R. T. Creekmore; he enlisted on board of the cruiser Dixie about four years ago, but has not been heard from since. He is a native of Richmond, Va., and was on board ship New Orleans (December 8, 1904). Please answer and oblige your subscriber of Weekly Dispatch.

CONSTANT READER.

### Problem in Billiards.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Please solve the following problem: If A can give B 35 points in 100, and B can give C 40 in 200, how many can A give C in 300? Kindly publish at once.

E. C. C.

(1) A can give B 1 in 4; (2) B can give C 1 in 5, or 4 in 20; (1 and 2) A can give C 1 in 20, or 15 in 300, which is the answer.

How to Get a Patent.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Kindly inform me how to proceed to have an invention patented.

Z. L.

We can give the details, but it will be best for you to write for instruction direct to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Postoffice Inspectors.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Please answer the following questions to settle a dispute: What are the duties of a postoffice inspector? What is the salary, and by whom appointed?

SUBSCRIBER.

Postoffice inspectors are personal representatives of the postmaster-general. Their duties are to inspect all postoffices and correct any irregularities. Salaries: \$1,400 to \$2,000; appointed by postmaster-general under civil service regulations.

A Question of Etiquette.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—If you please, answer in your next issue if it is proper for a young man to ask a young lady to assist him in putting on his overcoat or if she should offer.

A READER.

That is a matter of taste. We are rather old foggy in our views, but we do not think that a young woman should assist a young man in putting on his overcoat, unless the couple are engaged or the most intimate friends.

Postage Stamp Flirtation.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I saw in the queries column where some one asked for the postage stamp question some time ago, and I have never seen it answered. I will now attempt to write it for you, so here goes:

Upride corner, left corner, I love you; upside corner, crosswise, my heart is another's; straight up and down, good-bye, sweetheart; upside corner, right corner, write me; in center at top, yes; opposite, at bottom, no; on right hand corner at a right angle, do you love me; in left hand corner, I hate you; top corner at a right angle, I wish your friendship; bottom corner at the left, I seek your acquaintance; on line with surname, accept my love; the same upside down, I am engaged; at right angle, same place, I long to see you; in middle, at right hand edge, write immediately.

School Laws.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Please advise one through your query columns (1) if it is according to school laws and regulations, it is legal for a county superintendent of schools to give a permit to anyone to teach school whose certificate or license has expired? And if they have a legal right to give a private examination?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. There is nothing in the school laws or in the regulations of the State Board of Education that authorizes a division superintendent of schools to grant a permit to any one to teach in the public schools after the expiration of the certificate held by that person.

2. Section 25 of the regulations of the State Board of Education provides that division superintendents may, upon the request of the district or city board of school trustees, hold a special examination for such applicants as for good and sufficient reasons could not attend the uniform examination; provided, however, that certificates obtained on such special examinations shall be valid only for the school year for which they are issued, or till the next uniform examination of teachers.

President's Cabinet.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will you please answer through your query and answer column of next week's paper the following questions:

1. A list of the President's Cabinet.

2. Which is correct: desert or desert when referring to food.

3. Is sugar cane raised by merely planting the seeds or is any of the stalk put in the ground?

1. Secretary of State, John Hay, of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa; Secretary of War, William H. Taft, of Ohio; Attorney-General, Wm. H. Moody, of Massachusetts; Postmaster-General, Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Navy, Paul Morton, of Illinois; Secretary of Interior, Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Victor B. Metcalf, of California.

2. Desert, with accent on the last syllable.

3. Sugar cane is usually propagated by cuttings. For this purpose the top joints are used. Fresh canes spring from the roots so that the planting does not need to be removed for several years.

## Voices of the People

### The Muzzling Ordinance.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—It is a matter of much surprise and comment that the very sensible ordinance requiring bull dogs to be muzzled should not have been passed by the city council. It is a vicious and cruel law. A lady told the writer that she who dreaded them, who carries a well-thought-out muzzle, and who has been muzzled on the street or in the crowded department stores where they are some times sold, thought "good form" should be passed, because they happen to be a fashionable fad, be allowed to run at large, terrorizing timid people and little children?

MOTIER.

### The Amende Honorable.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—That no injustice will be done may be a matter of course to the columns of your paper? You misapprehend my meaning regarding the residents of Wakefield or Church Hill or other villages. The only thing I knew of either of the four villages named, is that such places are on the map and are small towns. I certainly do not mean to intimate that the citizens of these or any other Virginia villages are lacking in delicacy and good manners yet, in my experience, that the residents of villages are of necessity more informal in their mode of life than those of cities, and more hospitable. I know full well that people of culture and refinement are to be found in villages and the country as well as in cities, and that nothing is farther from my thought than any intention to offend these people, when I intimated that such might "good form" in small communities, would be out of place in a city among strangers.

"A SUBSCRIBER."

### Jamestown Monument.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Your Washington correspondent says Mr. Maynard is pushing the Jamestown bill, and Mr. Lamb is urging that the monument be erected under naval or military reserve. The island is healthy, flowing artesian wells give the best of water, a division of troops could encamp on it, and the ground is suitable for military maneuvers.

HISTORIC JAMES RIVER.

### Captain Wise—Again.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I am sure that the large proportion of your readers very sincerely and deeply regret the action of the Daughters of the American Revolution in inviting Captain John S. Wise to deliver a lecture here on the evening of the 21st, and that just as many commend the action of Mayor McCarty in declining to accept the invitation should have been extended. Virginia are broad-minded enough to permit to any man a change of position, faith—if the change rest on "the courage of conviction," but any one who knows Captain Wise's record from the early '80's down feels sure that "courage of conviction" has had very little to do with it.

Within the past two decades Virginia has been passing through anxious crises. She had the right to expect from Captain Wise, by virtue of his ancestry, his gifts, his bearing and his opportunity, a voice constant and distinguished. She has not gotten it. She has received abuse instead of gratitude, and blows instead of help. Within recent months, oppressed with problems, forced, if she would preserve and promote the welfare of all, to free herself from an illiterate and corrupt and dangerous element, she has been thrust with in this purpose by many, even who in former days had placed this burden on her; again Virginia, had the right to expect that no true son or friend would fail her. Others rallied to her stand—but not John S. Wise. He fought her to the court of last resort and, in pretending pity for negroes, for whose zeal and best interests he has never cared a scintilla, placed the liberties of the people and their progress for years to come again in peril. The man who would take and prosecute a case against his struggling mother would merit and receive the contempt of self-respecting men. John S. Wise has done just that. Are we to pocket our pride and forfeit our self-respect, and by our presence do honor to the man whose own career has destroyed him in the State he has traduced? It is idle to say that he is not to be "the central figure" next Tuesday evening. Would he be asked as heartily to hear General Nelson A. Miles were he to be the speaker of the evening? And would we go? Yet John S. Wise has proved himself as much the enemy of our people and far more dangerous and determined in opposing and seeking to destroy what we hold as dearest.

The best help we can give the Daughters of the American Revolution is a direct contribution to their fund, and the best answer we can give to John S. Wise and his career is the answer of our absence from the lecture.

ANOTHER VIRGINIAN.

### Trusts and Schools.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I am deeply interested in general education and have read with interest and profit many articles and speeches in your paper on this subject. My position on the School Board and my knowledge of the conditions confronting the people of the rural districts have impressed me with some facts possibly not known to our leading educators, prominent officials and city people. I have attended a large number of farmers' meetings in the counties of Henry, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Charlotte and Mecklenburg, Va., and several counties in North Carolina. I have addressed thousands of the country people, and at all these meetings the educational question is discussed and a large number of our public schools in the counties referred to can keep up anything like a full attendance longer than five months.

This falling off in attendance is not due to a want of interest in education, but is

due to labor conditions, especially in the tobacco growing sections.

Trusts methods, in forcing down the price of tobacco, have placed the farmers in a position where they cannot hire labor; they are compelled to work their boys, and their girls, in order to make a living.

When the school attendance falls off as soon as working weather in the spring comes on, and many of our country schools are closed for the summer months with less than one-half of the normal attendance, I wish I could impress on our leading educators the importance of the school term in most country districts of counties referred to until there is financial improvement among the school patrons. This improvement will not come as long as the price of the farmer's money crop, tobacco, is controlled by trusts and methods, fixed on a basis that leaves no profit to hire labor and forces the children into the field when they should be in the schools.

Let us start right. First: Put the boys and girls in a position that enables them to attend school and then equip properly our schools; then, general interest and attendance will follow. This can be done by removing or meeting oppressive trust methods.

In behalf of the oppressed farmers and little boys and girls of the country, I appeal to the press of the State, business men and friends of education in the cities to aid and encourage the Tobacco Growers' Association (as the press and business men of the South are aiding the Cotton Growers' Association) that the

## CASTORIA

### for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Galt, of Staunton, who was operated upon at the Memorial Hospital for appendicitis, reported as getting along nicely. He is a fireman on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and has many friends here.

Successful Operation.

Mr. W. W. Galt, of Staunton, who was operated upon at the Memorial Hospital for appendicitis, reported as getting along nicely. He is a fireman on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and has many friends here.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.

Take No Substitute.

February 16th in World's History

1497. Birthday of Philip Melancthon, at Britten, in the palatinate of the Rhine. His proper name was Schwartzard (Black Barth), but according to the custom of the learned of that time, he changed it into the Greek term for the same word, melancthon.

1610. The Portuguese, under Albuquerque, entered Goa, in Hindoostan.

1639. Teixeira having ascended the Amazon and arrived at Quito, re-embarked on his return this day, in a fleet of forty-five canoes, with seventy soldiers and 1,200 native rowers.

1656. Spain declared war against England.

1749. Great riot at the Hay Market,